GUARANTEED WEEKLY CIRCULATION—20,000 COPIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 10. SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, May 24th, 5 p.m.—Victoria Park.
Monday, May 25th, 3 p.m.—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—Members' meeting.
8.30 p.m.—Swiss Cottage, S. Hackney—Miss Amy Hicks.
8 p.m.—Priscilla Rd., Bow—Mr. Mewitt.
8 p.m.—"Peacock." Freemason's Rd.
8 p.m.—319 East India Rd., Poplar—Speakers' Class: Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—Speakers' Class: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Keith, A.F.L.
Tuesday, May 26th, 8 p.m.—Dock Gates, Poplar—Mrs. Laski.
8 p.m.—Burdett Rd., Limehouse—Miss Fedden and Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—People's Army Drill.
8 p.m.—Ordnance Rd., Canning Town.
Wednesday, May 27th, 8 p.m.—319 East India Rd., Poplar—Mrs. Laski.
8 p.m.—Crowder's Hall, Bow Rd.
8 p.m.—Chrisp St. and Charles St.
Thursday, May 28th, 3 p.m.—319 East India Rd., Poplar—Miss Canning.
2.30 p.m.—Deacon's Vestry, Burdett Rd.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd., Canning Town—Miss Hicks.
8 p.m.—Knapp Rd. and Campbell Rd.
Friday, May 29th, 8 p.m.—Piggott St., Poplar—Mrs. Laski.
8 p.m.—Beckton Rd., Canning Town—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—Members' meeting.
8 p.m.—Ford Rd.
Sunday, May 31st, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mr. Eric W. Roberts.

SELF DENIAL accounts are unavoidably held over until next week.

E. HAVERFIELD, Hon. Treasurer.

MILITANT MEN AND WOMEN.

"General" Drummond takes refuge with "King" Carson.

When "General" Flora Drummond and Mrs. Dacre Fox were summoned for their militant speeches under the coercive Statute of Edward III. to appear at Bow Street on Thursday last May 14th. They went for sanctuary to the houses of militant men.

At 9 a.m. Mrs. Drummond was at the door of Sir Edward Carson's house in Eaton Place, and handed in the following letter:—

THE RT. HON.
SIR EDWARD CARSON, K.C., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—The Government are trying to find me and send me to prison for delivering what they say are inciting speeches. You yourself have delivered several inciting speeches on the question of Ulster and violent resistance to Home Rule. Yet, I notice, the Government do not attack you. I have, therefore, come accompanied by friends to consult with you how I, like yourself, may secure immunity from arrest and imprisonment. I shall be glad if you will have me admitted at once, as at any moment I may be arrested on your doorstep. I am sure that you, as a militant, will have every wish to protect another militant from the arrest and torture in prison with which I am threatened.—I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed) FLORA DRUMMOND.

Sir Edward Carson did not answer and Mrs. Drummond remained outside.

At 10 o'clock friends brought her breakfast to her in a motor car. Suffragettes called on her all morning and brought luncheon to her at 1 p.m.

At 1.30 Sir Edward Carson left the house and Mrs. Drummond presented to him copies of his militant speeches.

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COME AND JOIN

WOMAN'S MAY DAY

A Festival and a Council of War.

A GREAT PROCESSION

With Flowers, Bands and Banners

FROM

BECKTON ROAD, CANNING TOWN, 3.15
EAST INDIA DOCK GATES, POPLAR, 3.45
400 OLD FORD ROAD, 4.30

MARCH ALL THE WAY IF YOU CAN!

VICTORIA PARK

Joint Demonstration of many Societies, 5 p.m.
NINE PLATFORMS. A MAYPOLE ON EVERY PLATFORM.

Speakers: **SYLVIA PANKHURST,**

Mr. George Lansbury, Miss Amy Hicks, Mrs. Walker, Mr. John Scurr, Miss Naylor, Mrs. Mary Leigh, Mrs. Moor, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Drake, Miss Given Richard, Mrs. Scurr, **Mr. Joseph Clayton, Mrs. Ayrton Gould,** Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Davies, Miss Fedden, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Miss Bensusan, Miss Nina Boucicault, Miss Nancy Lightman, Mrs. Webb-Smethwick, Rev. C. A. Wills, Rev. Noel Lambert, Mr. J. C. Greagan, Dr. F. Moxon, Miss Winson (Vice-Chairman Woman's Suffrage Party, Philadelphia), Messrs. Jane, Roberts, Clark, Prout, Wilox, Edgar Lansbury, Young and others.

HUNGARIAN SUFFRAGISTS SELLING THEIR PAPER.

WOMEN VOTERS TO THE RESCUE!

The Colorado Massacres.

NEWS SUPPRESSED BY THE NEWSPAPERS EAST OF DENVER.

"Women of Colorado:

"For the sake of your slain sisters and their wounded children, for the sake of your sisters whose humble homes have been ruthlessly destroyed, for the sake of the earnest men who are being wounded and killed every hour, because they tried to better their conditions of life, we summon you to a meeting at the capitol at ten o'clock Saturday morning.

"In the name of the womanhood of Colorado we will demand that another hideous holocaust be prevented by the intervention of federal troops, we will demand the establishment of law, and we will take steps to initiate the repeal of the infamous decision by which Mother Jones was imprisoned shamelessly. Your help is needed."

This manifesto was issued in the third week of April by the Women's Peace Association of Denver, Colorado. For seven months there had been a ceaseless warfare in the mining zone. Large numbers of men, women and children are said to have been killed by the State Militia, who were in the pay of the mine owners. The people were evicted from their homes, and were obliged to live in tents, digging holes in the ground in which they might take refuge from the bullets. On April 20th, machine guns were turned upon the people at Ludlow, and fighting lasted for 14 hours. The soldiers deliberately set fire to the people's tents, and as the fire passed over them, women and children died crouching in their holes.

There were many calls for unprejudiced Federal troops to be sent to deal with the lawless State Militia, but Governor Ammons and Lieutenant Governor Fitzgarrald would do nothing.

Then it was that the Women's Peace Association issued their manifesto. In response to it, on April 25th, at ten o'clock, a thousand women of Denver marched to the capitol.

The Governor did not take their summons seriously. He sent his negro servant with a message to say that he could not see them.

But, happily, they were a thousand strong, and women voters with one of their own representatives, a woman Senator—Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson—at their head. Mrs. Robinson took them to the hall of the House Committee, and then she and a deputation of others went to the Governor's room.

Governor Ammons at first persisted in his refusal to attend the meeting of women, then tried excuses, but finding that the deputation intended to wait beside him until he was prepared to go with them, he suddenly agreed.

When the Governor was before them the women demanded first that he appeal at once for Federal aid to be sent to the mining zone. The Governor replied that aid might be refused, but

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THE DEPUTATION THAT WAS RECEIVED.

THE WOMEN'S MARCH TO VERSAILLES.

October 5th, 1789.

All through the summer the working people of France had been short of food, and even after the harvest long lines of hungry people stood every night at the bakers' doors in Paris waiting their turn. True they had been hungry many times before, but now in this year 1789 better things were expected. That wicked old prison, the Bastille, had been destroyed, and an assembly of chosen representatives was sitting at Versailles to abolish the bad laws and bring justice and happiness to everybody in France. And still the people of Paris were hungry—very hungry—wanting bread; men, women and children of the working class all were in want of food.

As far as could be made out in Paris this Assembly, or Parliament, at Versailles, was busy talking, always talking, while the people cried out for food, and went hungry every day. It was said, too, that the King and Queen and all the Court at Versailles were hindering the Parliament, and that the King would not sign what the Parliament wanted. Besides this, there had been a great banquet on October 1st, in the Royal Palace, and other banquets for the army officers; and the starving people heard of illuminations, and much drinking of champagne, and that the King and Queen and the army officers had trampled on the red, white and blue badges—the colours of all who wished well for France. What did it mean, too, that so many soldiers had been brought to Versailles, while Paris had only its National Guard? Was the King going to bring these soldiers to Paris, and shoot down the people who had destroyed the Bastille, and who had agitated for a Democratic Parliament and for justice? It all looked very black in Paris, and meantime the people were starving.

Something had to be done, and done quickly; and it was the women of Paris who did it. On Sunday, October 4th, the democratic leaders in Paris, notably Danton (afterwards to play so great a part in the Revolution and then to die on the scaffold) and Marat (whom Charlotte Corday was to kill) made great speeches denouncing what was taking place at Versailles, and very early on Monday morning women were out in the streets determined to act, feeling that deeds rather than words were wanted. A young woman seized a drum in one of the Guard's houses—for the National Guards, who were the people's army in Paris, would not fire on their own mothers, wives and sisters. At the sound of this drum, and the cry of "Bread," thousands of women poured out of the overcrowded houses in the working class quarter; every woman they met was persuaded to fall in with the rest. Some took what arms they could find—broom-sticks, fire-irons, hatchets, old rusty pistols (unloaded). Where were they going this multitude of women? To the Town Hall someone called out, and to the Town Hall the army of women marched; a mighty torrent it seemed to those who saw it, ever growing larger as the news spread of this rising of the women. It was just 7 o'clock when they reached the Town Hall, and the women meant to compel the councillors to do something to end this starvation. But at that hour in the morning there were no officials at

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d, to cover membership and postage.

ADVERTISE IN OUR PAPER.

Deal with our Advertisers.

The president of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants said, on May Fifth: "Woman is making her influence felt in the advertising business, and as most of the buying in the world is done by women, it is natural that man, the amateur buyer, should be easily influenced by advertising conducted by women, who are the professional buyers." For the same reason, a woman's paper, such as the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, managed and read by women is an excellent advertising medium for household necessaries.

HERE IS OUR ADVERTISEMENT PRICE LIST.

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Back Page	0	3	0
Other Pages...	0	2	6
Charges per column:—			
Front Page	2	2	0
Back Page	2	0	0
Other Pages...	1	15	0
Charges per page and half-Page:—			
Front Page	8	0	0
,, Half Page	4	10	0
Other Pages...	6	10	0
,, Half Page	3	10	0

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The above prices are less 5 per cent. for 13 or more insertions.

A. GLIKSTEN,
Advertisement Manager.

The

Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St., Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 9.—Saturday, May 16th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

LET US FIGHT!

On Tuesday, 14th May, at Bow Street Police Court, Mr. Drew, the Secretary and Manager of the Victoria Printing House Company was committed for trial on a charge of inciting to malicious damage by printing *The Suffragette* newspaper.

The charge against Mr. Drew is specially unfair, because he merely machined the type after it had been set up by the Utopia Press, who had not enough plant to print it in their own office. Evidence was forthcoming to show that Mr. Drew urged the Utopia Press to keep within the law, and that they replied they were anxious to run norisks.

Mr. Drew's trial may be a very serious matter for him. It is certainly unjust that he should be chosen by the Government to face it, when obviously the editor and proprietor of *The Suffragette* and the Utopia Press, are more responsible for its contents than he.

But hard as the situation is for Mr. Drew, the main point that concerns us, as franchise reformers and lovers of liberty, free speech and a free press, is that such coercive prosecutions shall be prevented altogether.

The *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Post* come out each morning with long columns of type packed with incitements to revolt. Women fighting for political freedom against a tyrannical and stubborn government must be allowed a similar freedom.

The battle of freedom of speech and press must be fought and won again, as it has already been fought, again and again, in our history; for the Government have clearly shown us that turbulance and revolt are the only way to win votes for women in this country.

We women do not want our friends to apologise for us and to say that we did not really mean to be disorderly. We want them to fight side by side with us and urge us on in our struggle, for well we know that rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God and means the setting free of our hearts and minds from craven fear and servility, and the ennobling of our souls.

The women of other parts are flocking to Buckingham Palace to-day, as we make ready our DREADNOUGHT for the press.

On Sunday, we of East London must march together with courage and steadfastness to Victoria Park.

All must come armed to fight against the Cat and Mouse Act, for we do not know whether or not the police intend to drag the "mouse" away.

This meeting of ours on Sunday is called "Women's May Day in East London," and all our platforms will have a maypole crowned with flowers. But festivals of May are always held as festivals of freedom and, because we are anxious to fight for freedom, this meeting of ours must be no affair of empty speech making, but a Council of war.

Very soon we must go to the House of Commons and demand an audience with that handful of men in power, who, to all our incessant crying for Woman's Freedom, have always answered a stubborn and barren **"NO."**

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THAT POOR OLD BUTT!

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has been writing to the *Times* to suggest that if a scheme for local Parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland be adopted, it would be "surely a distribution of responsibilities which corresponds broadly to the natural differences between the sexes," if women were given equal power with men to sit and vote for the local Parliaments, and men alone were left to manage the Imperial Parliament and its affairs. *But*, she adds that before she and her anti-suffrage friends can agree to such a settlement, the suffragists must first give an assurance that they will not attempt to win for women the Imperial Parliamentary vote.

Some people have been taking this offer of Mrs. Humphrey Ward—as indeed she does herself, though *she* at least should admit she has no right to—as seriously as though she were a man with a vote and a leader of the opposition like Sir Edward Carson or Mr. Balfour. Can it be that she is speaking for other, more powerful people, as well as for herself?

Be that as it may, the suffragists will never accede to her suggestion of dropping their demand for full Parliamentary Suffrage.

Nevertheless we are glad, because, after all, she is a woman as well as we, to learn that even Mrs. Humphrey Ward, though, for her fossilized views, she has been the stale joke and butt of the English speaking peoples for many years, is yet further advanced than Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond, who deny votes to Irish women under the Home Rule Bill.

POST OFFICE SCANDAL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday May 19th. Mr. Clynes asked the Post Master General whether girl probationers had been taken on in the Manchester telephone exchange at wages of 5s. a week, to do the work for which junior telephonists were hitherto paid 7s. and 10s. a week.

Mr. Hobhouse replied that girl probationers were employed at 5s. their wages being raised a shilling a year till they reached 8s. a week. He said that they were "only employed on work of an elementary character, which was adequately paid for at those rates."

We contend that *no* work which takes up the whole time of a girl can be said to be adequately paid for at 5s. a week, moreover telephoning is one of the occupations most conducive to nervous exhaustion. In America the law does not allow the employment of girls under 15 as telephone operators for this reason. The British Post Office is disgraced by thus sweating its girls!

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the women insisted that he should send a telegram to find out. He refused, but they told him that they intended to wait in the capitol until the telegram was sent, and that their numbers would increase. At last he agreed to send the telegram, and a committee of women was appointed to wait in the governor's room till a reply to it had been received.

The thousand women also demanded that Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, two officers in the State militia, who are said to have ordered the firing on the strikers, should be arrested and brought to Denver to be tried for murder; and that Mrs. Alma Lafferty should be appointed to Chief Justice Musser's peace commission, which was supposed to be striving to bring about a settlement of the trouble in the mining zone.

At four o'clock the women were still waiting for an answer to the Governor's telegram asking for Federal aid, and as they waited, they sang: "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "John Brown's Body," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "Nearer, My God to Thee."

At six o'clock 150 women volunteered to stay all night, if necessary, and until the answer should arrive. When at last word came that the Federal troops would be sent if they were needed there were cheers and rejoicings, but it was decided to wait until the Governor had actually drafted the appeal for Federal troops.

The committee in the Governor's room had another long struggle with him, but at last the appeal was drafted and despatched, and after a twelve hours' vigil the women could disperse.

In due course the Federal troops were sent off to the mining zone and the outrage and slaughter of seven months have come to an end. Order has been restored and it seems that no more lives are to be lost.

The Colorado papers were, some of them, loud in their praises of what the women had achieved.

The Governor said:—

"Thank God the women of Colorado are alive to their wonderful privilege of restoring human rights and justice to their throne of glory in this greed-ridden State.

"Over 1000 of them—bless their tender, motherly, wifely, womanly hearts—sounded the battle cry of the new revolution in Colorado when they rose en masse in the House and sang 'America.'

"Their revolution is to be a Christian one—a revolution of ballots to put down the necessity for the present revolution of bullets!

"Nothing is impossible to aroused womanhood—when she has the ballot! Not even the driving of Rockefellerism and all the inhuman warfare on women and children out of the State forever!

"And that is exactly what that glorious gathering of aroused mothers proposed to do."

The Rocky Mountain News and Times of Denver said in an editorial on April 28th:

"That women as voters will apply the protective instincts of motherhood to public affairs when they cast their ballots, is one of the strong arguments in favour of woman suffrage, urged by many persons who for no other reason favour universal suffrage.

"Could a more compelling demonstration be had that the argument is true than the action of the one thousand Denver women, who on Saturday induced Governor Ammons to appeal for federal troops to end the deaths and fighting in the coal strike district?

"It was the protective spirit of motherhood which impelled that remarkable meeting to demand quick cessation of the horrors and sufferings in the troubled southern zone, to require that the women and children there be guarded from harm, to protest that needless dangers to sons, husbands and fathers be ended. That spirit, when aroused, always leads to action. It did so Saturday.

"Characteristically, it was effective. The women knew not only what they wanted done, but how they wanted it done. Upon the cry of bleeding Ludlow they rose to help, as they would in their homes to-night, at a child's injury. There was only this difference—they were helping the State as citizens."

But the work of the women was not done. Though the Governor had promised that Mrs. Lafferty should serve on the commission, she was not summoned to its meetings on April 26th and 27th. Therefore for eight hours on April 27th the committee of 27 women, who had been elected by the thousand to see that their wishes were carried out, beseiged the Governor's office and threatened that a mass meeting of 5,000 women would be called to the Capitol to protest.

Finally the Governor saw the women and after much argument said that he would ask Justice Musser to take Mrs. Lafferty to Trinidad, the mining zone. But when Justice Musser appeared, he admitted that the commission was not going to Trinidad, and that indeed it was doing and intended to do nothing.

The women then decided to appoint a commission of their own composed of Mrs. Lafferty and two other women to go to the disturbed area and investigate the facts of the Ludlow Massacre and everything else that had taken place. The women raised the money to pay the expenses of this commission and scored a great triumph in compelling the Governor to recognise the commission and give it the necessary authority.

When are we English women to win for ourselves the power to thus take matters into our own hands?

AMERICAN WOMEN WINNING FAST.

In order to call upon the United States' Congress to give votes to all American women by one Act, now that enfranchisement has been won by eleven of the states demonstrations were held simultaneously in hundreds of cities and towns on May 2nd.

In New York there was a brisk day of open air meetings, beginning with a big demonstration in Washington Square, and ending with another at Carnegie Hall. Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, and many other cities, had big suffrage processions, that of Boston numbering 12 000. Brooklyn sent off carrier pigeons with votes for women resolutions to President Wilson. The streets of many cities and towns were decorated with the suffrage colours and many newspapers allowed the suffragists to prepare special suffrage editions.

In Chicago, where women have now won the vote, the Governor of the State with the Mayor of the City stood bareheaded to watch the marchers pass.

On May 9th, 531 delegates, representing every Congressional District in the United States, delivered to Congress the resolutions passed many times in every one of those districts on May 2nd. A mass meeting was held at 12.30, and a great and beautiful procession marched with the delegates to Congress. As the procession reached the capitol, a choir of a thousand voices sang the "March of the Women," by our great English composer and militant suffragette, Dr. Ethel Smyth.

Between the demonstrations on May 2nd and 9th, the Cause had been making progress in Congress, for immediately after that of May 2nd, the Judiciary Committee decided, by an overwhelming majority, to report the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the Constitution, which forbids disenfranchisement on account of sex, so that it might be voted on.

The struggle to obtain a vote of Congress on this amendment has been going on for 20 years without success. The United States Senate Committee has decided, with only one dissentient, to report with favourable recommendation, a resolution called the Shafroth amendment, which makes the gaining of suffrage easier, by providing that wherever more than eight per cent of the voters of any State shall petition for the submission of votes for women to a referendum vote of the electorate, this may be done, and if a majority of the people vote for it, it may become law, without waiting, as at present, until the question has been carried through the State legislature.

In America the suffrage question, in every State but one, must be submitted to a referendum vote of the electorate, after it has successfully passed the legislature. In some States, two successive legislatures must be passed by a two-thirds, or even three-fourths majority vote, after which a majority of two-thirds or three-fifths of the electorate must vote for a suffrage bill, before it can become law.

But even these obstacles are not so difficult to overcome, as the barrier set up by our so-called Liberal Government!

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

A Bill to secure Welsh Disestablishment was first introduced into the House of Commons in 1870. Only six Welsh Members voted for its second reading and it was defeated by 209 votes to 45.

In the same year, 1870, a Bill to give Parliamentary votes to women was also introduced for the first time. It passed its second reading by a majority of 33 votes, but the then Liberal Government sent out a hostile whip insisting that it should be defeated in committee.

Welshmen desirous of getting the Welsh Church disestablished, had a certain number of seats in the House of Commons, and thus they held a lever by means of which they forced the Liberal party to take up their claims in order to secure their support. Therefore in 1886 John Morley first welcomed Welsh Disestableshment into the Liberal programme.

Liberal Governments have been making more or less serious attempts to carry it since 1894.

ULSA POWDER cures and prevents Varicose Ulcers; absolutely genuine; 6d. and 1s. packets; samples 2d. — Bond, 32 Kenilworth Road, Ealing, W.

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the Town Hall—only the Mayor and a few clerks. Ten thousand women thronged the place. The Mayor could do nothing—there was no bread at the Town Hall. The women might have robbed and plundered, but robbery was not what they had risen for. A few found parcels of bank notes, but these were soon given back. The Armoury, however, was invaded, and guns and cannon were dragged out: and before they left the Town Hall was set on fire, but the flames did no great damage, for it was a wet morning. Since nothing could be got from the Town Hall, what next was to be done? "Let us go to Versailles itself." A man named Stanislas Maillard, who had been to the front in the storming of the Bastille, made the proposal, and the cry was at once taken up. While some still shouted "Bread! Bread!" others called out "To Versailles! To Versailles!" Again the girl with the drum sounds the call to march: cannon are yoked to cart horses: the army of women falls into ranks, Maillard acting as a sort of marshall, and off they go to Versailles—to confront King, Queen and Parliament, and demand that the starvation of the working people in Paris shall cease.

It rains steadily all the time they are marching that ten or twelve miles to Versailles: but this army of women who have risen are not hindered by rain, and they are joined, as they were in the early morning, by all they meet on the road. The long, wet, hungry march does not break the spirit of the women, but it makes them more resolute and angry. Not only will they win bread for Paris these women, but they will end once and for all this mocking of starving people by extravagant banquets, and trampling on red, white and blue badges: and they will see about this refusal of the King to let a democratic assembly act justly by France. These things the working women of Paris, now in revolt, are ready to do, and will at all costs do, even if lives are lost over it.

For the women of Paris have risen, and these days of October are great days in the history of the Revolution, and this march of the women to Versailles a never-to-be forgotten event.

It was nearly four o'clock in the afternoon when the women of Paris reached Versailles. They were wet through, for the rain had come down in a steady pour all day, and they were tired and hungry.

The cry for bread went up in the streets of Versailles, and was heard again when the women followed Maillard into the place whe the Parliament, or National Assembly as it was called, was sitting. Only fifteen women went in with Maillard, the rest, mostly, went on to the gates of the royal palace, and every hour came fresh arrivals from the working class districts of Paris to swell the crowd.

Maillard quickly explained to the assembly what the deputation of women wanted; but the women themselves have something to say. They want to see the King—to tell him there is no bread in Paris for the working people; they must and will see the King.

So Mounier, the president of the assembly, agrees to lead a deputation of twelve women to the royal palace, for an interview with the King; and the Assembly is adjourned to meet again at night for a special sitting. Mounier and five of the women did see the King, but it was many hours before King Louis XVI. gave in writing his consent to what was asked, and signed a proclamation that corn must not be locked up—as the rascally corn merchants were doing in order to get high prices. Louis also, a little later, signs his acceptance of resolutions passed by the Assembly concerning the rights of man.

It was a wild and stormy night, that October 5th, 1789. Many of the women had crowded into the hall of the Assembly for shelter. Thousands more, with thousands of men too, were still at the palace gates.

The Assembly was supposed to be discussing the penal code—but what did the penal code matter to starving people? "Not so much talk—Bread" (*du pain; pas tant de long discours*), shouted the women. When President Mounier explained that the King had agreed to their requests, several of the women called out that it was not enough to say that corn must be sold: why shouldn't the price of food be fixed—bread at 4d. the half-quartern, and meat at 3d. per lb.? and the Assembly says:—why not? and passes a decree that those prices shall be fixed in Paris.

All that night till two in the morning, the Assembly sat. Provisions were sent in—bread, wine, sausages. The discussion of the penal code went on, although from time to time the women interrupted with "what is the use of penal codes? it is bread we want!" Meanwhile at the royal palace there had been tumult, with some fighting and loss of life. Only the arrival of General Lafayette and 30,000 of the National Guard from Paris, prevented matters being much worse. As it was, Queen Marie Antoinette had to flee for her life to the King's apartments, when the crowd, angry and indignant, forced its way into the palace, through a door that had been left unguarded. The National Guards, unwilling to fire on the women—they had said to Lafayette before setting out "we cannot turn our bayonets against women crying to us for 'bread'"—succeeded in preventing the mass of enraged people from getting to the rooms where the King and Queen, and their councillors were discussing the situation. How long they could have held the fort against the tremendous crowd outside, no one can say. Besides, General Lafayette and the National Guards had not come to Versailles to protect the royal family so much, as to insist on the King coming to Paris: for after the women had set off on their march, the Town Council of Paris hastily met, and the National Guards declared that they also must go to Versailles and bring back the King. "The people are in misery, and the source of the mischief is at Versailles. We must go seek the King, and bring him back to Paris. We must exterminate all who have dared trample on the tricolour, the national badge. If the King be too weak to wear his crown, let him lay it down. We must go and bring the King to Paris, all the people wish it." Next, the Town Council decided that Lafayette should go to Versailles and bring back the King; so at five o'clock, shortly after the women had arrived there, Lafayette and the National Guards also set out for Versailles.

Not at once could the King be persuaded; but Lafayette's arrival had perhaps saved the royal family from being killed, so fierce and maddened with hunger was the mighty crowd of men and women from Paris, and so impatient was it at having been kept waiting so long: and the royal bodyguard of troops, though it would willingly have fired on the mob, was too small to overcome an army of more than 100,000 people.

The day was dawning when King Louis XVI. yielded. The Queen had already gone out on the balcony and kissed her hand to the waiting crowd, as a sign that all they asked for should be granted. By midday the procession was ready to start. The women of Paris were bringing back the King from Versailles.

Still it rained, and very wretched was it for the inmates of the royal carriage, and for the women who escorted it on either side.

But there was laughter and cheering too, in that vast roaring tumult of women and men—estimated at 200,000—that brought back the King in triumph. Some of the women spoke to the Queen as they walked beside her carriage. They called her "our good Queen," and said, if only she would not be a traitor to the revolution any more, they would all love her. The red, white, and blue, the tricolour of France, was not trampled upon that day. It was worn by the National Guards, and decorated the royal carriages. Provision waggons, full of food, were also in the procession, and the women pointed out these waggons and the King's carriage to those whom they passed on the road.

Thus it was on October 6th, the women of Paris returned from Versailles, to be followed by the National Assembly.

The Revolution was not over: it had only just began. But the working women in this march to Versailles had shown that they at least could not stay idly at home, when starvation and hunger were in their midst; and that Parliament and King must act when the cry is for bread.

It might have been better for France had the men of the Revolution invited the women to help in the choosing of representatives for the new Parliament: but they took the women's help, sent women with men to the guillotine, and kept the power in their own hands.

Nevertheless, the women's march on October 5th, and the bringing back of the King and Queen on October 6th, are great and famous days in the story of the French Revolution.

JOSEPH CLAYTON.

NOTE.—The very best short account of the French Revolution I have seen is a book by H. Packwood Adams, M.A., entitled "The French Revolution," and published by Methuen at 3s. 6d.

PINK'S STRIKE.

The workers at Pink's Jam Factory,* who have long been dissatisfied, are on strike. The women for hard work and long hours, are paid 9s. and 10s. a week. They now demand a minimum wage of 13s. 9d. a week. The men and boys are also asking for an improved scale of wages.

Miss Buchan who has interviewed some of the workers, gives us the following account of the beginning of the strike:—

They said that a week ago one man asked for a 1s. rise. It was refused. He asked again and Mr. Leonard Pink sent a type written letter back to say that he could not have a rise as the men were not worth any more money. So the man put his hat and coat on, showed the letter to the other men and they decided to come out on strike. Then, one day this week, Mr. Leonard Pink caught one of the women handing a letter to another, he took it away from her and read it, and at the end of the morning he told all the women to put their things on and go home. They did so and now they mean to stand firm, and will not go back until they all get what they want.

The people at Pink's work hard from 8 in the morning till 7 at night and are very glad when it is time to go home. The married women say it is specially hard for them, because, when they have finished work in the factory they have got plenty at home to do.

Out of the 9s. or 10s. they earn, they have to pay 3s. to someone to look after the baby. The men are anxious for the strike to finish as most of them have large families and a strike means starvation to the people. But some have joined the Trade Union, the others are going to join and the women and girls are not going to give in until the men have got what they want as well as they. They are up in arms because Mr. Leonard Pink said at a coffee stall that he would see the whole of Bermondsey weep before he would give in to them.

FLORENCE BUCHAN.

*A graphic account of "Jam making" was given in the preliminary advance number of "*The Woman's Dreadnought*" dated Mar. 8th, 1914.

THE STRIKE AND THE WOMEN AT HOME.

Miss Florence Buchan, the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT representative, called this week on some of the wives and mothers of the locked-out builders.

One elderly woman with two sons in the lock-out, said that when her son, who had been out since half-past three in the morning, collecting for the men's families, asked for his dinner, she had to take the coat that he was wearing and pawn it, in order to buy him something to eat.

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4½
WHY YOU SHOULD DRINK AND ENJOY LIPTONS COCOA
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The Labels can be exchanged at any of our Branches.
PRESENTATION BOX of CHOCOLATES
LIPTON Ltd.

In another home, where the husband had been on strike 16 weeks and there were five children, the woman was making boxes for which she was paid 2½d. per gross. She said that it would take six members of the family to earn 1s. per day.

A Distress Committee has been formed in Bow to aid the women and children who are suffering through the Building Trade Lock-out. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Edgar Lansbury, 103 St. Stephen's Road.

TIN BOX FACTORY STRIKE.

Eight hundred women and nearly a hundred men struck work at Scotts' tin box factory, Deptford, last Monday, May 18th. On Wednesday the women's demands were conceded, but they decided not to go back until the men also had got what they ask.

The women's demands were very modest.

We are told that increases of wages "amounting to nearly £1,500 a year" have been granted on a graduated scale, but this is only an average gain of something under £2 a year to each woman!

FOR OUR FUNDS.

A friend is kindly having framed some pencil and water colour drawings, by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, which are to be sold for the funds of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

A PIANO WANTED.

A piano for our new hall is an absolute necessity. Will any friend present one to the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser:—MRS. IVES.
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Many thanks are due to members and friends who have helped so well during Self Denial. Will all who have not already done so send in their cards at once as accounts cannot be made up till all are in. Sale of *Dreadnoughts* going up, but still more sellers needed. Stall in Roman Road will be opened every Friday and Saturday from 4 till 10 p.m. Will anyone volunteer to take charge from 4 till 6 p.m. each day? Crowder's Hall meeting *will* be held every Wednesday; will members please make it well known and bring others, as we are to have a good series of lectures and want a full hall. Don't forget the 24th. Bannerbearers, marshalls and sellers wanted, also lots of people to go to Canning Town or Poplar to march in Procession.

776 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 15

Ford Rd. and Fairfoot Rd. Districts. Leader, Mrs. Burton. Helpers, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Galwend, Miss King.—500.

Vivian Rd., Campbell Rd. and Kenilworth Rd. Districts. Leader. Miss Boyce. Helpers, Miss Heiser and Miss N. Lansbury.—500.

Turner's Rd. and St. Paul's Rd. Districts. Leaders, Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore. Helper, Miss Marks.—500.

Usher Rd. and Priscilla Rd. Districts. Leader, Mrs. Kelly. Helpers, Miss Turner and Miss Wilmore.—400.

St. Stephen's Rd. District. Leader, Mrs. W. Lansbury. Helper, Mrs. Savoy.—500.

Fairfield Rd. and Edgar Rd. Districts. Mrs. McCheyne and Mrs. Knudson.—350.

Tredegar Rd. and Merchant St. Districts. Mrs. Carlisle.—200.

Appian Rd. District. Mrs. Clarke.—200.

Medway Rd. District. Mrs. Hope.—200.

Cardigan Rd. District. Miss Vernham.—200.

White Post Lane District. Mrs. Husted.—200.

Tomlin's Grove District. Mrs. Mantle.—200.

Malmesbury Rd. District. Mrs. Watkins.—200.

Smeed Rd. District. Leader, Mrs. Weaver. Helper, Mrs. Denham.—200.

High St., Bromley. Mrs. Pascoe.—100.

POPLAR.

Office .. ..319 EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD.
Organiser: MISS MARY PATERSON.

A number of Poplar members came to the General Members' Meeting at Bow. Miss Pankhurst and the committee of the Federation wish it to be clearly understood that the Sunday evening meetings are for the whole of the Federation, and hope to welcome members and friends from all districts.

Will all members who wish Poplar to be represented by banners in next Sunday's Procession please send in their promises to take their turns at carrying the banners, even for a short distance? And will all members make a very special effort to march from the Poplar starting point—Dock Gates—in order to make a good show there and on the route. The time to meet is 3.30 p.m., and we shall start as soon as banners are up and members in their places.

58 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 15.

Upper North St. District. *Captain*, Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk St. *Helpers*, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Neuss, Mrs. Skeet, Misses Lagsding, Mrs. Cressell, Mrs. Organ.—1,500.

Chrisp St. District. *Captain*, Mrs. Fyffe, 37 Morris Rd. *Helper*, Miss Edy.—500.

Isle of Dogs. *Captain*, Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk St. *Helper*, Mrs. Neuss.—500.

High St. District. *Captain*, Mrs. Walker, 62 Grundy St. Mrs. Walker and Miss Lloyd canvassed Burdett Rd. with the paper and distributed 300.

Mrs. Pert, 6 York Square, Stepney—200.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec...MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Good meetings at Freemason's Road, and at Silvertown Station. A new member welcomed on Thursday. Members asked to bring or send in remaining Self Denial Cards. More members wanted to distribute at least 50 copies of *Dreadnought* each week. Banner bearers must be at Beckton Road at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, as we cannot form up until banners are up.

83 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 15.

Canning Town. District leaders—Mrs. Millo, 1 Ravenscroft Road; Miss Tate, 37 Tyas Road. Distributors—Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Hockham, Mrs. Pountney, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hornblower and Mrs. Parker.

Plaistow. District leaders—Mrs. Hawkins, 29 Beaufoy Road; Miss Putt, 67 Wigston Road. Distributors—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. and Miss Lawrence.

Custom House. District leader—Miss Daisy Leggatt, 74 Chauntler Road. Distributors—Miss A. Dunbar and Miss Cox.

Tidal Basin. District leader—Miss Penn, 10 Brent-road. Distributors—Misses A. and L. Kelsey.

Silvertown. District leader—Miss Grace Grimes, 27 Newland Street. Distributor—Miss F. Nicholas.

SOUTH HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss YOUNG,
Cromwell House, Greenwood Rd., Dalston.

Good meeting on Monday at Swiss Cottage. More helpers wanted to canvass, sell and distribute papers; 26 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending May 15th.

"DREADNOUGHT."

Mr. Duncombe, Wholesale Newsagent, West Ham Lane and High Street, Stratford, is now stocking the "Dreadnought."

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR W.S.

It is of urgent importance that all London members and men friends not attached to other societies taking part should march with the Federation banner in the Procession from East India Dock Gates, at 3.45 p.m., to Victoria Park, on Sunday, May 24th. In the Park the Federation will have its own platform, and the speakers (provisional list) will be:—Messrs. J. Clayton, J. G. Creaghan, H. J. F. Hemingway, Dr. F. Moxon, V. Prout, W. A. Willox and W. V. Young.

Will all members and friends please note change of address of the Federation to 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., to which address all applications for membership should be forwarded. General Meeting, Saturday, June 6th, at 7 p.m.

R.S.P.U.

A Social at 400 Old Ford Road will be held at 8 p.m., Saturday, May 23rd, to unfurl our new banner. Admission free. Collection.

EAST LONDON MEN'S SOCIETY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The advance meeting held by this Society last Sunday morning at Victoria Park proved a great success. Speeches were made by Mrs. Webb-Smethwick and Mr. E. Roberts. A good number of copies of the E.L.F.S. paper sold.

The East London Men's Society are having a platform in the Great Demonstration, organised by the Federation, on Sunday, at Victoria Park. Our speakers will be: Miss Nancy Lightman, Mrs. Webb-Smethwick, Rev. Noel Lambert, Rev. C. A. Wills, Messrs. Clark, Roberts and Jouning. Members and friends are requested to join the procession at Canning Town, or, if this is impossible, at Poplar.

Those who have not yet sent in their applications for membership should do so at once. Entrance fee 1d.

Our organisers are working strenuously, and, as the expenses of launching this new Society prove a great drain on their resources our treasurer would feel grateful for financial help.

All communications should be addressed—ERIC W. ROBERTS, East London Men's Society, 321 Roman Road, Bow, London, E.

THE ROAD TO PRISON.

Onward floweth the water, onward through meadows broad;
"How happy," the meadows say, "art thou to be rippling onward."
And my heart is beating, beating, beneath my girdle here;
"O heart," the girdle saith, "how happy art thou, that thou beatest!"
The road that I tread is not dusty from wanderers' footsteps,
Nor from the oxen, that go their way to the ploughing,
Nor from the passing of lovers.
Nay, but the footsteps of prisoners have left the road full of dust,
And the clang of their chains hath brought sorrow to all the trees by the way;
The clang of those chains the trees can never forget,
Nor can they in their prison yonder, forget the trees and their sorrow.
And there in the way the prisoners met the young maiden,
And they wept when they saw her so young
And the maiden gave drink to them all, and went hence with their blessings.
They thought of their houses, that over them wept, and of those
Who wept in the houses.
And the dust of the road, and the scorching fire of the sun,
They felt them no more, the while they thought on these things;
They strained their ear to catch the song of the birds,
The last they might hear for so long;
And they blessed the birds, because they had been the last
To sing on their way.
So wearily went they hence, as though all their life thay must wander,
And already had wandered for long,
To the men they did meet they said: "And yet we are all your brothers";
And the clang of their chains went with them,
And one on his brow yet bore the tears of his mother,
Another the kiss of his wife—and the brows were all darkened alike;
Yet each one smiled, as though he would say: "See, I smile!"
They dreaded the threshold, awaiting them there at the end;
Yet were they in haste to o'erstep it, and hide from the day
Their wearyful smile and their chains.
And over the threshold, one following another, they stepped,
And the first one that crossed it, did envy the last, for that he
Had yet to o'erstep it.
Of their homes they thought, and their sins, yet they sorrowed more deeply
For their homes than for all their sins.
Their dreams were distraught with anguish, and each one, awakening,
Would say to his fellow: "I know not whereof I have dreamed—
I dreamed that so white was the road, and that prisoners' footsteps
Had left the road full of dust."
Onward floweth the water, onward through meadows broad,
"How happy," the meadows say, "are thou, to be rippling onward!"
And my heart is beating, beating, beneath my girdle here;
"Oh heart," the girdle saith, "how happy art thou, that thou beatest."

(From the Bard of the Dimbovitza Roumanian folk-songs, collected from the peasants by Helene Vacaresco, and translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell.)

Continued from page 37.

About 4 o'clock Mrs. Drummond was arrested on a warrant issued from Bow Street, because she had not appeared there in answer to the summons.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dacre Fox had gone to Lord Lansdowne's at 9 a.m., and sent in a request to be allowed to take refuge with its owner, pointing out that her speeches were very much less militant than his. Lord Lansdowne sent out a letter refusing to admit her. At 10.45 she was pushed outside the gates of Lansdowne House grounds. She rang and knocked vigorously for re-admission, was arrested by two constables and taken to Vine Street Police Station, but released at 2 p.m., as the police hoped that she might go to Bow-street. She returned to Lansdowne House, where she was arrested on a warrant at 4.15.

In Court.

Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Dacre Fox were brought up before Mr. Horace Smith at Westminster Police Court next morning, May 15th.

They delivered speeches on Votes for Women and the need of militancy and read the speeches of Ulster militants throughout the hearing of the case. Though no one could discover what was going on, they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mrs. Dacre Fox was released on Tuesday after a hunger and thirst strike, but of Mrs. Drummond there is still no news, though she was seriously ill when taken to Holloway.

Grave fears for Mrs. Drummond.

Dr. Flora Murray reports that on Thursday before the trial Mrs. Drummond was suffering from symptoms of appendicitis with a recurrence of the complaint she had last year. Her pulse was feeble, she complained of giddiness and pain.

Mrs. Drummond's life is certainly in danger!

THOSE LIBERAL HUMBUGS!

In the House of Commons, on May 14th, Mr. Pratt (Linlithgow, Mon.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the decision of the Government not to take criminal proceedings against the persons involved in the recent illegal importation of arms into Ulster, a similar attitude was to be adopted towards women in this country who are charged with lawlessness in pursuit of political ends.

Mr. Asquith.—I do not think the two cases are parallel.

Mr. Pratt asked the Prime Minister whether he would not take into consideration the expediency and justice, in all the circumstances of the present time, of making some concession to the brave and determined women whose case ——

The Speaker.—Order, order. The hon. member should give notice of that.

Mr. W. Redmond.—Can the Prime Minister give an assurance that there is no truth in the statement that persons said to be responsible for the importation of arms are going to figure prominently in the Birthday Honours' List? (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith.—It would be contrary to public policy to make any declaration of that kind.

SUFFRAGETTES v. CARSON.

The following letter appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*, of May 18th:—

"Sir,—We all know that Michael Davitt got 14 years' penal servitude for conspiracy to import arms into Ireland whilst Orange riot and aggression was winked at and open jury packing continued part of the machinery of the law, but it was generally assumed that these corrupt distinctions had ceased.

"We Liberals may well be dismayed to now find ourselves confronted with the same situation. Your Tory contemporaries day by day, in no doubtful manner, advocate armed rebellion and military and naval mutiny with complete impunity, whilst the 'Suffragette' incurs for much less dangerous language the penalty of prosecution.

"Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Bonar Law have over and over again preached sedition and violence without restraint, whilst Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Dacre Fox, for speeches much more able and reasonable and less provocative (I have compared verbatim reports), are proceeded against.

"I have had little sympathy with the objects of these ladies, and still less with their methods, but it is small wonder that they, the victims of this indefensible distinction, should cease to respect or obey the law and lose all confidence in those who have to administer it.

"JOHN DOHERTY.

"Longford Lodge, Hampton,
May 16th, 1914."

MILITANCY BY MEN AND WOMEN.

A cricket pavilion and a racecourse stand, both near Birmingham, were burnt down on May 17th. and 20th.

Suffragette literature was found near by in each case.

Three young men of Birmingham met a Suffragette in a lonely road. They stripped her of nearly all her clothing and set fire to it.

On May 18th a party of Birmingham University Students wrecked the local W.S.P.U. headquarters. The police made no attempt to interfere. Ulster militancy continues.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Miss Lilias Mitchell who, on Friday, May 15th, was arrested on a warrant under the Act of Edward III., because of her militant speeches, was remanded till Tuesday, May 19th, but owing to the hunger and thirst strike was so ill that she was released on Monday, May 18th.

Miss Arabella Scott was re-arrested under the Cat and Mouse Act whilst speaking at an open air meeting in Brighton, on Saturday, May 3rd. She was kept in a filthy police court cell with only a bag of dirty straw to lie on for 30 hours, and then taken by train to Calton Gaol, Edinburgh, where she was searched, and her shoes and collar were dragged from her. She was kept in a darkened cell without any water to wash with till Tuesday. On Friday she was released. She has gone to the Ipswich Bye-Election to speak against Mr. Masterman.

The two women, Hilda Burkett and Florence Tunks, who were charged with arson at Ipswich, and forcibly fed on remand, are committed for trial, and are still being forcibly fed.

It is said that Miss Lilian Lenton has again escaped.

We regret to announce that Miss Mary Richardson who is seriously ill with colitis, was rearrested on walking out of a nursing home on May 20th.

SHELTERED (?) WOMEN!

A girl worker was seriously injured by an explosion of percussion caps, which occurred at Nobel's Explosives Factory, Waltham Abbey, some days ago.

We learn that many women factory workers in Newport (Mon.) are paid 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week.

Jane Windle Barton, an old woman of 76 years, who lived at Gale's Buildings, Bethnal Green, went out to work every day, but could earn very little, and lived miserably in a single room. Some time ago the sanitary authorities disinfected her room and destroyed her bed. The only piece of furniture left to her was a bath, in which she slept. A neighbour found her very ill, and had to borrow a chair to seat her on. She died next day. Dr. Jenkins of Bethnal Green, said that she had gangrene of the big toe, and that the room was in a filthy state. The Bethnal Green Sanitary Department said that the room had been disinfected, the bed destroyed, and that as far as the condition of the room was concerned, there was nothing to complain about. How carefully our Government safeguards the interests of God's poor!

A correspondent writes that the girls employed at Joy's Bakery, in Fulham Palace Road, are complaing that they are only allowed ten minutes for tea, and that they have only the lavatory to have it in.

CONVICTED ON ONE POLICEMAN'S WORD!

A young Egyptian woman was arrested by a police constable in Piccadilly at midnight and on May 19th. and charged at Bow-street with soliciting. This constable alone gave evidence against her. She denied the charge, saying that her father was the late Yousrg Pasha, who had held high judicial office under the Government in Egypt and that her mother was an Abyssinian princess; that her brother allowed her a substantial income and that she lived at a boarding house with an English maid; that she had been to the Carlton Hotel to see some friends and was waiting for a conveyance when she was arrested.

Mrs. Alma Brooks, her landlady, said that she had stayed with her for three weeks and appeared to be highly respectable, that she had only stayed out late at night once when she had been to a dance at the Savoy and that she had certainly never brought any man home with her.

Without further evidence Mr. Hopkins the the magistrate bound the woman over in £20 to be of good behaviour for six months.

This case raises the extraordinary state of the law which allows a woman to be sent to prison for soliciting, on the word of one policeman; the man whom she is said to have approached not being necessary as a witness. If a woman is annoyed by a man in the street, she must go into court to give evidence against him; yet men have their physical strength, as well as the law to protect them! could anything be more unjust than this discrimination?

There is no other offence for which people may be convicted and hustled into prison on one policeman's word, as women may be when accused of soliciting. If a man sticks a knife in your back, he cannot be convicted unless you will charge him and give evidence against him, but if a woman makes a sign to you at night, or if a policeman says she did, she is often sent to prison for six weeks.

A woman sent to prison, or even bound over, on such a charge, finds that her character is destroyed.

FORWARD CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

Sunday, May 24th, 1914.

Welsh Procession, headed by Red Dragon Banner, forms up at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, at 4.15 p.m. Starts at 4.30 p.m.

MEETING, Victoria Park, 5 p.m.
(Platform No. 6.)

Speakers (some in National costume):—Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Roberts; Miss Winsor (Vice-Chairman Woman Suffrage Party, Philadelphia); Rev. Drew Roberts; Rev. C. Wills; (last three, engagements permitting) Chair, Miss Fedden.

A friend wishes to sell an Excellent Tooth Powder at 3d. a box, cost price, for the funds of the E.L.F.S. On sale at 321 Roman Road.

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their offices, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.